



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

may accomplish much, if he can avoid a precipitate. We hope that when he finds his discoveries are being used, 'the true scientific spirit' will yet allow him to continue his experiments and his philosophy.

Q. I. AND J. P. SIMPSON

BEAR CREEK FARM

RELATIONS OF SALARY TO TITLE IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

HAVING just read the interesting discussion in *SCIENCE* of February 15, under the above title, I venture to suggest that there is yet more to be said.

University men possess different kinds of value, *e. g.*: (1) Some are principally of value to the student body in attendance on their classes. (2) Some are valuable more particularly to picked individuals in the university and out of it. Such may be said in a certain sense to have as many students as those whose classes are thronged, but they are in many places. (3) Some will be exceedingly valuable to posterity, but their work is comparatively useless to the present generation, because it has not learned to value or use it, or because it will only reach its greatest significance and utility after it has been carried on for two or three generations.

From the standpoint of the state, all these classes of men are of value and should be supported. If there is any difference in their value, no doubt the pioneers, those of the third class, are the most valuable; but it requires very little reflection to see that these, from a psychological necessity, will be the *least* valued by presidents, trustees and the community at large. To properly estimate the value and importance of an 'infant industry' in the intellectual field requires imagination of such quality that those doing the work do not always possess it, and outsiders almost never.

It is quite possible to argue that the concern of the university is only with the students in attendance, so that all values must be determined by the standard applicable to the first of the above classes. This notion, however, is surely passing away, and with it the possibility of correctly estimating the money value

of university men. The larger outlook also serves to convince us that the actual worth of certain professors, having in view their total influence upon contemporaries and posterity, exceeds any sum that can be thought of as payment. On the other hand, the *needs* of the great and the small are not so very diverse.

There is one kind of payment which should no doubt differ greatly according to the character of the man and his work. This is for the support of the work itself. One man may need expensive apparatus, or journeys to distant lands, while others may have no use for these things. This is not necessarily dependent in any way on the eminence of the man himself, but rather on the character of his labors; only, of course, he should be able enough to use well the means provided.

T. D. A. COCKERELL

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO,

BOULDER, COLO.,

February 18, 1907

SPECIAL ARTICLES

RIVER CAPTURE IN THE TALLULAH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

THE head-waters of the Savannah River have been frequently referred to as an example of drainage transferred from the gulf system to the Atlantic through the process of stream capture. Dr. C. Willard Hayes, in his paper on 'The Southern Appalachians,' published as a National Geographic Monograph, cited this case as an instance of recent capture and ascribed the falls on the Tallulah River (one of the head-waters of the Savannah) to the fact that the newly acquired drainage had not been in possession of the captor sufficiently long for the falls to be worn down to grade. In a paper entitled 'Drainage Modifications' (*Jour. Geol.*, 1896) Mr. M. R. Campbell notes this capture under the heading 'remote changes shown in the streams of the Atlantic slope.' Mr. Chas. T. Simpson (*SCIENCE*, 1900), in discussing 'The Evidence of the Unionidae regarding the Former Courses of the Tennessee and other Southern Rivers,' reports the finding of mollusks similar to the Tennessee and Coosa River forms in the